

ADRIANOPLE IS IN ITS LAST GASP

People Starving to Death
and Hospitals Are
Crowded.

ALL WHO CAN ARE SEEKING ESCAPE

Regardless of Action Powers May
Take, Problem of City Soon
Will Be Solved—Turkey Must
Be Ready to Submit Be-
fore Allies Re-Enter
Conference.

London, January 9.—Official news received by the Bulgarian delegation describes the situation at Adrianople as desperate. Several soldiers, who deserted and succeeded in reaching the headquarters of the allies, say the town is in its last gasp. Provisions are so scarce that the military authorities have requisitioned all the food possessed, even by private individuals, and are making only one distribution, comprising a half ration daily.

Conditions have been rendered more grave by the number of sick, who crowd the hospitals, where the attendance is inadequate. Thus the death rate is very high. The Bulgarians have allowed medicines and Red Cross workers to enter under the escort of a Bulgarian detachment.

Starve Rather Than Surrender.
The commander of the fortress has declared he would rather see all die of starvation than surrender the town, that is why all who can are endeavoring to escape. The Bulgarians believe even independently of any action the powers may take, the question of Adrianople soon will be solved.

It is understood Constantinople has accepted the views of Reischad Pasha, who recently asked to be authorized to reconquer the conference, he being president for the next sitting. The difficulty now lies in the determination of the allies not to participate unless they are notified in advance what Turkey intends to propose. Turkey do not wish to revive the discussion of unacceptable terms, but they wish to announce as a certainty that Turkey is ready to cede what has been pronounced as the irreducible minimum of the allies—Adrianople—after which it will be possible to discuss the frontier line, which must leave that town in the hands of the allies.

In other words, the allies do not wish to play into Turkey's hands by entering the conference room without a definite program which may lead to peace. The ambassadors' conference desires the Turks and allies to decide unofficially as to the main points of the territorial clauses of the treaty, so that official ratification of the agreements can be had in the conference.

Meet on Neutral Ground.
The dinner given to-night by Paul Cambon, the French ambassador to Great Britain, at which the Turkish and allies met for the first time on neutral ground, is looked upon as an excellent opportunity for the plenipotentiaries to take the first step in the direction of an unofficial understanding. It is suggested also that the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in his capacity as honorary president of the conference, might take the initiative, whereby the parties appearing to make the first advances. This could be accomplished only if the allies were assured that Turkey would be prepared to give up Adrianople.

Porte Is Determined.
Constantinople, January 9.—The Porte, according to official announcement, has sent a circular to the Turkish ambassadors abroad, intimating that unless the allies accept Turkey's peace proposals by the end of the week, the Ottoman delegates will be invited to return to Constantinople immediately. The circular adds: "Whatever happens, the Porte is determined to maintain its attitude with regard to Adrianople and the Aegean islands, in view of the fact that sacrifices made in other directions have reached the extreme limit."

The foreign ambassadors conferred for two hours at the Austrian embassy to-day, and agreed upon the form of representations to be addressed to the Porte concerning the cession of Adrianople. The task has been entrusted to the Austrian ambassador, Count de Pallavicini, as dean of the diplomatic corps.

The general opinion here, however, is that any attempt by Europe to coerce Turkey into ceding Adrianople, supported by a naval demonstration, is doomed to failure because public opinion would not tolerate yielding this point.

Must Not Cross Border.
St. Petersburg, January 9.—The cabinet has issued an order prohibiting foreign ambassadors and aviators from crossing the western frontier for six months. Any one violating this order, it is announced, is liable to be shot.

STILL EXPOSING METHODS

Prosecution Shows How Cash Register Company Did Business.

Cincinnati, January 9.—The reading of the minutes of a "district managers' meeting" held at Dayton, Ohio, in 1907, consumed a large part of the day's session at the trial of the thirty officials or former officials of the National Cash Register Company to-day. This included reports from the various district managers that dealt chiefly with competition, the way it was being fought, as well as the various methods for fighting it. William Heidberg, of Laurel, Miss., was one of several witnesses who testified to having purchased registers other than National's and told of how the National agents tried to persuade them not to keep the machines.

COLONEL DOESN'T APPROVE

Thinks Progressives and Republicans Cannot Be Merged.

New York, January 9.—Theodore Roosevelt replied to-day to a proposal advanced by Frank A. Munsey yesterday to bring the Progressive and Republican parties together. He said:

"I am simply speaking as one of the men in the ranks of the Progressive party. Personally I strongly feel that we should no more enter into a combination with the Republican machine than the Democratic machine. I firmly believe that all good Progressives who may happen yet to adhere to either the Republican party or the Democratic party will in the end see that the chance for honest government lies only in the Progressive party. I hold that we are under the same obligation to ex-Democrats like Judge Landis and Don Dickinson as any ex-Republicans."

"To my mind the whole attitude of those at present responsible for the leadership and management of the Republican party shows that it would be folly to try to combine with them." Mr. Roosevelt referred to a recent speech by President Taft, in which he said "The result of the Chicago convention was a triumph for the permanence of Republican institutions." Mr. Roosevelt then reviewed the elections in Arizona, Michigan, Indiana, Washington, California and some other States where the Progressives received heavy votes, and added:

"The triumph for the permanence of Republican institutions of which Mr. Taft speaks was the triumph of fraud and theft, and it was rebuked by the figures I have given above in the various districts in which it was perpetrated."

"Until the managers of the Republican party learn that fraud and fraud and swindling the people and imposing the will of the bosses, when they declare to a two-to-one majority at the primaries in the reverse war, is not the method in which to achieve the triumph of the permanence of Republican institutions. It is idle to discuss setting together with them."

BOILING POT COSTLY

"Whims of Fate" Drew Many Thousands of Dollars From Mrs. Adams.

New York, January 9.—Favorable reports of a midnight reading of the whims of the fates in a boiling pot of herbs brought from a witch's cavern on an island in the West Indies, induced Mrs. Isabelle V. Adams, widow of Al Adams, "policy king," to sign a note for \$20,000 in favor of Mrs. Margaret Gilbert, a professional medium, according to testimony in trial of unusual interest in the Supreme Court to-day. Mrs. Gilbert, recognized judge, after giving the "Minc de la deann," is seeking to recover the amount of the note from Mrs. Adams.

"Hega," with insistent demands for more money, was the shade who, according to Mrs. Adams's story of representations made to her, transferred the boiling pot had to disengage. After giving the "Minc de la deann," is seeking to recover the amount of the note from Mrs. Adams. "Hega," with insistent demands for more money, was the shade who, according to Mrs. Adams's story of representations made to her, transferred the boiling pot had to disengage. After giving the "Minc de la deann," is seeking to recover the amount of the note from Mrs. Adams. "Hega," with insistent demands for more money, was the shade who, according to Mrs. Adams's story of representations made to her, transferred the boiling pot had to disengage. After giving the "Minc de la deann," is seeking to recover the amount of the note from Mrs. Adams.

ATTORNEYS UNDER FIRE

Their Actions in Kirby Case Will Be Investigated by Grand Jury.

Chicago, January 9.—Actions of the attorneys for Dr. William F. Kirby and his wife, Margaret L. Kirby, who were to-day given indefinite jail sentences in connection with the failure of the Kirby private bank, are to be investigated by a grand jury regarding their conduct in the case. United States District Judge Landis ordered District Attorney Wilkerson to begin the investigation of the attorneys with the object of starting prosecutions for subornation of perjury. The judge's arraignment of the defense made it clear that he believed the story of Dr. Kirby to the effect that he lost \$100,000 by a wire tapping scheme was untrue.

Mr. Kirby's attorneys are Stuckey McConnell, Thomas B. Langtry, Francis J. Houlihan and James Rosenthal. Pending a review of the case by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Dr. and Mrs. Kirby were released on bonds. A warrant charging perjury was issued to-night for Roger de Goevery, who testified in behalf of Kirby. It was at the De Goevery home, according to witnesses, that Kirby lost his money to the wire tappers. The warrant was signed by Michael Gossas, attorney for the bank, which is acting as receiver of the Kirby institution.

TRAIL OF BROKEN HEADS

Police Use Clubs Freely on Rioting Strikers.

New York, January 9.—The appearance of a solitary strikebreaker this afternoon in front of a downtown clothing factory was the signal for one of the most desperate riots the police have had to contend with since the garment workers began their strike. Strikers attacked the man, a policeman went to his aid, and in a few minutes more than 1,000 men and women were fighting to tear the strikebreaker from his protector. A dozen more policemen rushed to the spot and began to make arrests, but most of their prisoners were wrenched away as soon as they were seized. After a long struggle the policemen reached the station house with only three rioters they had been able to keep hold of. The police used their clubs and left a trail of broken heads.

RESULTS IN NO VERDICT

Jury Unable to Agree on Alleged Debt of Hammetts.

New York, January 9.—The suit brought by Edward T. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia banker, against Oscar Hammetts to recover \$23,240, resulted to-day in no verdict. The jury reported a disagreement and was discharged. Mr. Stotesbury contended that the money was loaned to Hammetts, while the defense claimed it was a contribution.

CLOSING APPEALS MADE FOR JURIST

Archbald Held Up as
Judge of High
Integrity.

ALL CHARGES SAID TO BE DISPROVEN

Attorneys for Defendant Declare
That Senators Can Convict Him
Only by Violating Their
Oaths—Final Arguments
Will Be Made
To-Day.

Washington, January 9.—A protest against any action by the Senate based upon the appeal to passion or prejudice, marked the closing arguments to-day in the defense of Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the United States Commerce Court, under trial by impeachment for misbehavior as a Federal judge.

Declaring that Judge Archbald had violated no law, had been guilty of no misdemeanor and no wrongdoing, and had been shown to be a jurist of high integrity and honesty, his attorneys, Alexander Simpson, Jr., of Philadelphia, and A. S. Worthington, of Washington, made a vigorous appeal for action by the Senate within the limits of legal procedure.

"Guilty of Nothing Wrong."
"Unless Senators are going to violate their oaths, they cannot possibly convict Judge Archbald," declared Mr. Simpson, "because it has been disproven in each charge that he was guilty of any wrongdoing, or of any crime."

The declarations of Attorney Sterling yesterday in the opening speech for the prosecution that the "Constitution was on trial" brought bitter denunciation from both Mr. Simpson and Mr. Worthington. They declared the House managers were striving to impeach Judge Archbald upon grounds that would not be recognized in any court.

"It is true the Constitution is on trial," said Mr. Simpson, "but what is on trial is whether or not the Senators who sit here can rise to their position as judges and decide this case upon the evidence produced and the law that governs it, or whether they are to be swayed by the appeals to passion and prejudice."

"If you are going to say that a man shall be turned out of office, although he has violated no law, although his decisions have been impartial, although he has been an upright and honest judge, then you are turning back the hands on the dial of time to the point three or four centuries ago, when the House of Lords, at the behest of the House of Commons, turned men out of office simply because they did not agree with them. In that respect the Constitution is on trial."

Mr. Simpson declared the construction put upon Judge Archbald's acts by the House led to the inevitable conclusion that a judge would not be permitted to order a suit of clothes in a tailor shop owned by one who might some day be a litigant in his court.

"It is probable that this case would never have been begun but for the political unrest of the times," said Mr. Simpson. "I am a part of that unrest. I believe in it, but it does not involve a return to the times of the Roman arena, when a victor's fate was settled by the 'thumbs down' of the crowd. This unrest to-day asks no victims, least of all from a body of men sitting as judges."

The argument in the trial will close to-morrow night.

TEN MEN ARE KILLED

Meet Death When Steamer's Boiler Explodes.

Mobile, Ala., January 9.—Ten men are known to have been killed and others severely injured, when the Tombigbee River steamer James T. Staples was wrecked by a boiler explosion this afternoon at 1 o'clock, while the boat was tied up at Bladon Springs, Ala. The explosion occurred within four miles of the grave of the vessel's former owner, Norman A. Staples, who committed suicide in Mobile a week ago.

Captain W. H. Gray, of Mobile, probably once his life to the death of Captain Staples. Captain Gray had taken leave of the boat to attend the funeral of his former owner, and was not on the vessel at the time of the accident.

The dead (right) are: Captain Tom Barber, Mobile; Cook McKee, second mate; Mobile; Johnny Kopf, engineer, Mobile; Henry Moulton, mate, Mobile. The other six dead are negroes.

Five white persons and eleven negroes were seriously injured. After the explosion the boat sank up to the cabin and then turned over on its side.

The James T. Staples was built five years ago at a cost of \$46,000. She was operated by W. T. West, agent at Mobile for the owners, W. H. Clark, W. T. West and J. D. Gerald, of this city.

No Choice for Senator

Boston, Mass., January 9.—Republican members of the Massachusetts Legislature balloted for three hours to-day and adjourned until to-morrow without reaching an agreement on a candidate for United States Senator. Congressman John W. Weeks and Samuel McCall still are in the lead, but neither could muster the ninety-four votes necessary for a choice.

STORM SESSION SHELLED BY WOMEN

With Difficulty Chair
Maintains Semblance
of Order.

WILSON DRAWN INTO SQUABBLE

Claimed and Disputed That Pres-
ident-Elect and Senator O'Gor-
man Indorsed Mrs. Ayers for
Presidency of Woman's
Democratic League—Mrs.
Scott Is Insulted.

Washington, January 9.—Questions whether President-Elect Wilson is a free trader and a single tax advocate, and whether he, together with Senator O'Gorman, of New York, had indorsed Mrs. Stephen B. Ayers for the presidency of the Woman's National Democratic League, caused dissension in debates at the second day's session of the convention of that organization here to-day. These subjects precipitated a particularly spirited clash between Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, of New York, the retiring president of the organization, and Mrs. Scott, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Scott had ascended the platform from which to make her speech nominating Mrs. Ayers, when she was asked by the president to step down and speak from the floor. The announcement caused much dissatisfaction among the delegates. Mrs. Scott, after declaring she had been insulted, began her nominating speech, in which she made the statement that Mrs. Ayers had been indorsed for the office by President-Elect Wilson and Senator O'Gorman.

Much Feeling Displayed

Nominating and seconding speeches displayed much feeling at times and it was with difficulty that the chair was able to maintain a semblance of order. The greatest show of feeling came when the election for president had been completed, and the announcement made that Mrs. Ayers had been elected. At this point Mrs. Crosby, from the chair, said:

"I am glad, ladies, that you have elected a new president. Regarding the statement referring to Mr. Wilson, I wish to say that Mr. Wilson is a friend of mine, and I know that he would not interfere with an election of this kind. I propose that he hear how his name has appeared in this affair. I do not care to preside over such a narrow-minded set of women."

Mrs. Crosby's statement was made after Mrs. Scott had risen to a point of personal privilege and attempted to defend her previous statement that President-Elect Wilson and Senator O'Gorman had indorsed Mrs. Ayers.

With the close of this discussion the election of officers proceeded. They are, besides Mrs. Ayers, Mrs. William A. Cullip, Indiana; Mrs. Edward T. Taylor, Colorado; and Mrs. Dugan T. Fletcher, Florida, vice-presidents; Mrs. John E. Baker, California, recording secretary; Miss Josephine McMahon, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Grace P. Hopkins, Washington, field secretary; Mrs. F. C. Adams, Washington, treasurer; Mrs. C. Morton, Washington, auditor.

The board of directors was re-elected. It is composed of Mrs. A. Stevenson, Illinois; Mrs. Henry L. Edmunds, New Jersey; Mrs. J. Hodges Crowell, New York City; Mrs. William J. Bryan, Nebraska; and Mrs. J. Borden Harrison, New York City.

HAD TO HAVE "LITERATURE"

New Promoters Are on Trial for Sending It Through Mails.

New York, January 9.—Mrs. Gilbert, who was paid owner in the Philippine Plantation Company with A. L. Wisner and John L. Meyers, now on trial charged with fraudulent use of the mails in stock promotion, testified to-day that he had complained to Meyers about the extravagance of the advertising literature distributed by the Wisner company.

In reply to his criticisms, the witness declared Meyers invariably said that "one had to have literature" to sell the stocks.

According to George W. Stork, a government bank accountant, the literature of which Gilbert complained was responsible for the sale of \$72,600 shares of stock in the Philippine company for a total of \$142,945, and the loss of the company showed that dividends to the extent of \$5,365 had been declared on the stock.

MAY GO BY PARCELS POST

Books and Printed Matter Likely to Be Included in System.

Washington, January 9.—It is likely, in the judgment of authorities of the Post-Office Department, to be only a short time until books and other printed matter now handled as third-class matter at 5 cents a pound will be mailed as parcels post matter. Since it became known to-day, already have been taken to induce Congress to amend the parcels post act so as to permit printed matter to be sent by parcels post.

Project Abandoned

Tokyo, January 9.—The new Japanese cabinet has decided to abandon the project of increasing the army by two divisions, which brought about the recent political crisis. It will also limit the naval program to the maintenance of the normal standard.

Star Witness at Money Trust Hearing



GEORGE F. BAKER.

SAME STORY NOT TOLD BY AGENTS WILSON CHOOSES ESSEX CAVALRY

They Disagree as to Existence of
Agreement Among Ship-
ping Lines.

New Jersey Troops Will Be His
Personal Escort at
Inauguration.

RATES FIXED ABROAD CONTINUES CONFERENCES

American Locomotive and Other
Companies Complain of
Discrimination.

President-Elect Discusses Affairs
With O'Gorman and
Culberson.

Washington, January 9.—That the agreement entered into in 1908 by the Lampart and Holt, the Prince and the Hamburg-South American Steamship Companies, constituting the so-called "shipping trust" between the United States and South America, is still in force, except as it applies to a pooling of interests and rebate system on southbound commerce, was the testimony played to-day before the House Merchant Marine Committee investigating the alleged trust.

The statement was in the form of a cable from the foreign agent of the Prince Line, who called the company's representative here on the question. It did not agree with the opinion of Lorenzo Daniels, agent in this country for the Lampart and Holt Company, who said he thought it had terminated. Mr. Daniels acknowledged that contracts were made by his company, at that same contracts were made jointly with the other steamship lines, fixing the freight rates charged. The United States Steel Corporation, the Singer Sewing Machine Company and the Barber Asphalt Company, he said, agreed to ship all their goods by one of the three steamship companies' boats. He added, however, that this was the same as saying that they would not ship by any other line. As to the Steel Corporation, he said the contracts were specific, not continuing. The rates to be charged, he declared, were fixed abroad, not in New York, by the committee there of the companies. The freight rates varied, he said, from week to week, according to the market, but he added that there was no discrimination in favor of any shippers, and that the big shippers were protected so as to give them at low rates as any one else.

When letters were read from the American Locomotive Company and other shippers declaring that they had been discriminated against in rates, Mr. Daniels vigorously denied it, declaring that in the case of the American Locomotive Company effort had been made by it to procure concessions, and this was refused. He knew of no other effort of their kind which was bringing its product from Brazil by independent boats.

Permission Always Sought.
Asked about the Booth steamship line to Brazil, Mr. Daniels said the company occasionally had asked permission to run into territory now covered by one of the other three lines. He said they had been told that it would make no difference if it "did not establish a precedent."

"Did not the very act of their asking," inquired Representative Hardin, of Texas, "show there was an understanding?"

"I think not," was Mr. Daniels's reply. "We had been doing business side by side for years. We would not enter one of their ports without informing them of our desire to do so, but that is only the courteous thing to do. It does not mean that there is an agreement."

Indian Bill Passes House

Washington, January 9.—The Indian appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$10,000,000, passed the House to-day.

(Continued on Second Page.)

FINANCIAL KING IS STAR WITNESS

George F. Baker Testifies
Before Money Trust
Investigators.

ENORMOUS PROFIT MADE BY HIS BANK

Since 1873 First National of New
York Has Paid Dividends of
18,550 Per Cent on Its Original
Capitalization—Witness
Is Cited for
Contempt.

Washington, January 9.—Enormous profits by the First National Bank of New York were recounted to-day by George F. Baker, chairman of the board of directors of the bank, as a witness before the House money trust committee. Mr. Baker furnished the committee with records showing that since its organization in 1863 with a capitalization of \$500,000 the bank has made profits amounting to more than \$50,000,000.

In the four years since 1908, Mr. Baker told the committee, the bank had paid dividends of 225 per cent, or more than twice the total capitalization, which is now \$10,000,000. When the capital was increased to that amount in 1901 a special dividend of \$9,500,000 was declared. Mr. Baker said, "to enable the stockholders to take up the additional investment." In 1908, in order to provide \$10,000,000 of capital for the organization of the First Securities Company to take over the business, "which the bank could not do under the law," Mr. Baker said, "a special dividend of \$10,000,000 was declared." This special dividend, in addition to the regular yearly dividends, amounted to \$18,550 per cent.

Has Paid 18,550 Per Cent.
Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, from the figures supplied by Mr. Baker, calculated that since he assumed the presidency of the First National in 1873 that institution has paid dividends of 18,550 per cent on its original capitalization.

Mr. Baker flatly opposed the suggestion made by Mr. Untermyer that national banks be required to make public their assets, in order that depositors and stockholders might know the nature of securities held by the banks, the witness declaring that he saw no possible good that could come of such a provision. That there is no propriety in one man holding directorships in two or more potentially competitive banks, railroads or industrial incorporations was another stand taken by Mr. Baker. Mr. Untermyer reviewed with him the list of railroads in which he was a director, some of which the lawyers held were potentially competing lines. Mr. Baker declared that it was rather an advantage to hold such directorships because "differences between the companies are thus readily adjusted."

"Such a situation," he continued, "is often beneficial to all parties concerned."

What may become a test in the courts of the powerful committee in investigating affairs of national banks developed to-day, when the committee and the House unanimously directed the Speaker to certify to the district attorney of the District of Columbia the case of George G. Henry, the New York banker, who refused to divulge the names of national bank officers who profited by the flotation of California petroleum stock. The district attorney will be asked to proceed against Mr. Henry for contempt.

Mr. Baker did not approve of the voting trust form of control of corporations, but said he would not disapprove of it if stockholders desired it. He further said that the voting trustees of the Guaranty Trust Company—himself, W. H. Porter and H. P. Davidson—had no objection to the form.

Elections Purely Formal.
Mr. Baker said the election of directors by the voting trust of the Guaranty Company was purely "formal."

"Then the directors are a self-perpetuating body?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes," replied the witness. "Things are done in New York the way with out much consideration. If a corporation is going along all right and is paying dividends, there is no question about the re-election of the directors."

Mr. Baker stated that his bank and J. P. Morgan & Co. had three directors in the National Bank of Commerce.

Would you object to give to the committee the list of your individual holdings in the various banks and trust companies in New York?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes," replied the witness with some emphasis. "I think the committee has no more concern with that than with my tailors' bill."

"Isn't it the concern of Congress whether one national bank controls another such bank?"

"No, I see no reason why one bank should not control another," declared the financier.

Mr. Untermyer argued with the witness at some length, and after a conference with his counsel Mr. Baker finally consented to give the list. He said that besides 28,000 shares of First National stock, he owned 1,600 shares in the National Bank of Commerce, 400 shares in the Chase National Bank, 1,200 in the Bankers Trust, 1,000 in the Guaranty Trust, 250 in the New York Trust, 100 in the Farmers' Trust and 250 in the Astor Trust Company.

Mr. Untermyer took up the acquisition of about \$2,000,000 of National Bank of Commerce stock by Mr. Baker and George H. Stiffman from the Mutual and Equitable Insurance Companies. Mr. Baker said he could not remember the details of the transaction, but that he and J. P. Morgan and Mr. Stiffman had conferred about the purchase and that they had tacitly agreed that the stock was to be divided after the purchase. A part went to Mr. Morgan, Mr. Baker said. The purchase of the stock of the Equitable Assurance Society by Mr. Morgan, with a stock interest by Mr. Baker and Mr. Stiffman, also was discussed.

"Oh, Mr. Stiffman and I just backed